













## CONTENTS.

Original Articles.	PAGE
God is Love (poem).—Our First Conference in China.—A Quakerite of Boston Ministers.—The South India Conference. FROM OUR EXCHANGES.	77
Miscellaneous. Passing the Light (poem).—Rest.—(Landing on Future Punishment).—A Delinquent Excursion.—Dr. Dana's Letter.—Correspondence. RELIGIOUS ITEMS. OUR BOOK TABLE.	78
The Sunday-school. Lessons for the Younger Classes.—Missionary Department.—Laws of Hereditary Deceit. EDUCATIONAL. Boston Market.—Advertisements.	79
Editorial. The Great Question.—Letter from London.—Editorial Items.	80
Notes from the Churches. Massachusetts.—Maine.—Rhode Island.—New Hampshire.—Business Notices.—Church Register, etc.—Acknowledgments.—Money Letters Received.—Advertisements.	81
The Family. Be Slow to Speak (poem). Home Protection.—Pender Saterwhite's Experience (concluded).—The Two Rivers (selected poem).—What a Bachelor Said. OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. PEN AND FACT. Misunderstood (selected poem). FOR THE LITTLE FOLK. Robinet's, the Lamb and the Little Dicky-bird (selected poem).—Selected Articles.	82
Obituaries. Advertisements.	83
The Week. Reading Notices.—Advertisements.	84

# ZION'S HERALD.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1878.

The President is in an anomalous position. He is somewhat like a general without either a staff or a body-guard. He has sought, honestly, to secure several important national results; but in the singular condition of our present party politics, they are brought to be somewhat antagonistic to each other. He has proposed to pacify the South, and, at the same time, to secure all the civil rights of the freedmen. He has evidently desired to improve the civil service of the government, and to interrupt the traditional custom of distributing the public offices among the friends of the administration; and he has also wished to harmonize the two great contending divisions in the party that placed him in his chair. Now it can be readily seen that between these two narrow and dangerous straits, it must be perilous sailing. He is constantly liable to dash upon Scylla in steering clear of Charybdis. In conciliating the South, and in attempting to win back the allegiance of morbid Republicans, the civil service policy is apt to be overlooked; excellent officers are set aside; and politicians, simply of another stripe, are nominated to the place. We have no sympathy with the advice of some of our secular exchanges, that for certain great national ends, like the preservation of the national honor in the administration of finances, it would be better to sacrifice the policy of an efficient and honest civil service, and seek to win Congressional support by a wide distribution of loaves and fishes. Not for a moment should such a purpose be harbored. Let justice be done, even if the heavens fall; but let it always be done, in New England, South Carolina, New York and Louisiana. It is the sad mistake, so often made, that destroys the whole *moral* of a noble intention. It perhaps never occurred in the history of the government, that the vote of Congress, in favor of an important movement, was larger after a veto—and that an admirable one both in style and contents—than before. It is a remarkable condition of things, and cannot continue. Either a new party will be formed around important national ideas, certainly involving the question of currency, or the Democratic party will sweep nearly every State at the next general election. May God defend the right!

During the past week the war rumors in Europe have increased in seriousness. A very highly-inflamed state of feeling among the masses in London and St. Petersburg has been aroused, which foreboded serious pressure upon both governments to take decided and extreme action. The vigorous preparations for war on the part of England, the appointment of Lord Napier as commander-in-chief of the prospective movement in the Mediterranean, would hardly serve to mollify the impetuosity of Russia, now that after a terrible sacrifice of blood and treasure, she really holds the prize she has won, in her hand. The effectual officers of Germany, however, begin to be apparent. Austria, which was being belittled last week, is quieted; Russia is ready to modify somewhat her terms; the articles of peace were on the eve of being signed; the British fleet was to be removed from the Sea of Marmora, and no national men-of-war were to be permitted to enter the straits. Altogether, while a single sulphurous spark might kindle a terrible conflagration, the cloud grows thinner over the scene of Eastern conflict.

The *Evangelist* of last week has a very suggestive paper, from a contributor, upon the early life of Robert G. Ingersoll, the blatant and blasphemous atheist, who is seeking to secure a fortune out of his platform facility of holding up to ridicule all the sacred facts of the Christian faith and profession. Learning from this source of the examples and influences that impressed themselves upon his boyhood, we are not so much surprised at the almost natural results that have followed, and feel a form of pity for the unhappy victim of an unfortunate home education. His mother, an amiable and patient woman, died early. His father was a Presbyterian minister of a pure outward life, not unsuccessful as a revival preacher, but coarse, rough, overbearing and sour, thus creating at home a peculiarly forbidding atmosphere, as connected with his family and religious discipline. The elder Ingersoll, after the death of Robert's mother, married a second wife—a lady of culture and excellent character;

but she only lived with him about a year, and as soon after the birth of a child as she could bear the fatigue, her brother came for her, and carried the mother, child, and her properties to her native home. She never returned. Two years after, the father removed with his children to the West, where he married a third wife—a lady of marked religious deportment—a widow. In less than a year she also left and found refuge with her married children. These cases were all examined by the Church committees, and though, in the last instance, Mr. Ingersoll was suspended from the ministry awhile, the sentence was revoked, and he continued to preach for a time. In such a home, under such an exhibition of sour, morose, gloomy and unlovely characteristics, this now utterly infidel man passed his most impressionable years. Example and character are infinitely more powerful than profession and precept. This writer well says, "The tree was planted in a poisoned soil, and its fruit is bitter indeed." How many, not as extreme indeed, but still unlovely and blighted lives have been thus nurtured in professedly Christian homes! All external endeavors have been made abortive by the perverse and forbidding influences of the home.

Rev. William Lloyd brought with him from Central New York to the metropolis of the State a great reputation as a preacher and a platform speaker. While pastor of an M. E. Church, he received a call to Madison Avenue Reformed (Dutch) Church. This call he accepted, as he could not endure, he said, the rapid changes incident to the itinerant ministry. This was less than a year ago. He has now offered his resignation (not voluntarily, indeed) of his new pulpit, and it has been accepted by the consistory. There were stories of free drinking gathered about Mr. Lloyd before he changed his ecclesiastical relations. They have become more pronounced since, and were intermingled with others even more embarrassing to a clergyman. The officers of the Church employed a detective to "shadow" him. He reported that Mr. Lloyd was accustomed to drink beer and stronger liquors at saloons and hotels, as often, sometimes, six times a day; and he found apparent grounds to substantiate the other charge of social infidelity. When first approached by the officers of the Church upon these charges, Mr. Lloyd denied them peremptorily; then admitted the drinking, proffered his resignation, and intimated the possibility of his suicide. Afterwards, at a Church meeting, he explained his drinking habits as a medically prescribed application, as an English habit in which he had been trained, and as the custom of such men as Dr. Crosby, and dignitaries of the Reformed Church! The matter reflecting upon his personal purity, he explained as an intimacy sanctioned by his own family and the family of the lady—a purely pastoral and one of friendship. The result of the meeting was, that a considerable portion of the Church voted to sustain him, and a large sum of money was raised to build a new church edifice for him; the Church to be Presbyterian rather than Reformed. The moral is, a permanent pastorate is often less stable than an itinerant; don't drink beer or brandy; avoid the appearance of evil, and covet piety rather than popularity!

We have not the slightest expectation that the theatre will be purified. The dramatic performances that would gratify the respectable and religious portion of the community would weary the crowds that now support its immense outlays. Every expensive public entertainment, that is continued through a succession of years, deteriorates. The lecture was first a lyceum, but now it is Bob Ingersoll and negro melodists. The only way would be to begin *de novo*; to have private dramatic performances, by amateur artists; but this would be short-lived, as it has often proved. The theatre is for the masses, for multitudes with morbid and perverse tastes, constantly clamoring for a new sensation, and demanding, as a piquant relish, a seasoning of vice. With these crowds the theatres can be sustained, and will continue to be fountains of vice and scenes of temptations to thousands of young people. Amid these broad and indecent scenes, the Booths will be called, at times, to save the reeking boards, and to win to them the sweet and sacred odor of pure homes and of the sanctuary. The minister, or Christian member, that visits the theatre when Edwin Booth treads its boards, aids in giving strength to the tide that will sweep into the same halls, when Booth disappears, Harvard students and our Sunday-school children to gaze upon the garmentless troops, who freely expose their vulgar nakedness to prurient eyes.

While there are no very remarkable instances of powerful revival excitement in this portion of New England, except in connection with the labors of the evangelists at Providence, Hartford and Springfield, and a few other centres like Lowell, where the movement in our own Churches has taken on large proportions, and has been deep, apparently, as wide, we have known no period when the great body of the Churches were in a better spiritual condition. The Churches are harmonized, are reducing indebtedness, are working vigorously with their pastors, and are receiving constant accessions, by conversions, to the number of believers. We trust that during the last month of the ecclesiastical year a special outpouring of the Spirit will be enjoyed.

Some of our secular exchanges are greatly exercised at the announcement of a majority report from the committee on temperance, in favor of a prohibitory law. Their logic, however, holds no comparison to their zeal in a bad cause. They affirm that there is no desire in the community to secure such extreme legislation—that public sentiment is in favor of the present law; but these legis-

lators themselves are the last expression of public sentiment upon this great reform, having been sent to the General Court largely for this very purpose. They affirm that the movement is simply pushed forward in the interest of a third political party. If this is the case, the most effectual way to squelch this rising party is for a Republican Legislature to anticipate their movements by passing an efficient prohibitory statute, and appointing an adequate State police to secure its execution. This will be placing the most effectual extinguisher upon the third party; the loudest thunder of the "Alliance" will be most certainly stolen, and it will at once resume its former work as a famous debating society.

## THE GREAT QUESTION.

It is certainly one of the signs of the times that in the *North American Review*—a periodical traditionally devoted to politics and literature—there should be found, in one number, as in the March-April just published, six essays (with the separate summing-up of President Porter making seven) upon the doctrine of eternal punishment, in which series the orthodox writers have an equally fair field of opportunity with those of the liberal school. Our modern literary periodicals have not, indeed, eschewed religious questions. Their contributions, light and grave, have been pervaded with a form of religious faith. It has been a boast of "liberalism," not without adequate foundation, that it held in its keeping the chief periodical and volume literature of the hour. Saeters revealed religion, at the feticism of the Christian Scriptures, at the Hebraic rigidity of Sabbath customs, at the cant of professed conversion, at the ruin wrought by "advanced science" among the teachings of Genesis, the barbarism of the doctrine of endless punishment, and the bend into which evangelical Christianity transforms a God, if there be one in the universe—such intonations as these have been plentifully sited into much of our newspaper, magazine and quarterly literature, and into the works of fiction, as well as the scientific treatises of the day.

But there is none of this in these essays referred to in the *North American*, save, perhaps, the flavor of it pervading the paper of Mr. O. B. Frothingham, who probably could not write upon such a theme without mounting his usual high and mighty dogmatism, and arrogantly asserting, that the "scientific mind entertains no conception of future punishment whatever. To its apprehension 'Satan' is an empty figure of speech; 'hell' a rhetorical flourish; 'retribution,' 'satisfaction,' 'punishment,' picture language, which perhaps contains no meaning. . . . To assume the authority of Scripture, and then torture its statements till they gasp out an agonized acquiescence in the inquisitor's creed, is a practice which the *uniform custom of universal Christendom* cannot make respectable." There we have a fresh illustration of the calmness and candor, the sincerity and honest search after truth, of one of our modern apostles of the "advanced" religion!

Not thus, speak and write the other gentlemen, although widely divergent in their religious theories. So calm, thoughtful, frank and candid is President Porter in presenting the ethical aspects of the doctrine of eternal punishment, that Dr. Henry W. Bellows finds himself obliged gratefully to confess, "that (he) could not ask a better summary of (his) own views than is presented in the last paragraph but one of his paper." Dr. Porter does not, in the present discussion, enter upon the exegetical argument involved in the interpretation of the New Testament; but finds, in the moral nature of man, ample grounds to justify the law of God and its sanctions as revealed in the Christian Scriptures. From the Wesleyan Arminian standpoint, in the words which Dr. Bellows uses as his own accepted symbol of belief, amid all the solemn affirmations of the Bible, and the equally serious intimations of our own moral being, President Porter says: "We must hold fast to the primal truths which make God dear to our affections as our pitying Father, or venerable as our holy God. It is because we believe that God is morally perfect, that we assert that He would delight to receive honor and love from all His creatures; that He uses all the means for the triumph of goodness and the deliverance of all that He wisely can do; that He will never cast off a soul that truly loves Him in any part of His dominions; or in any period of His administration; and that He cannot possibly be displeased with, or effectively punish, any being who loves Him in the present, or who repents of not having loved and obeyed Him in the past."

We have spoken of Mr. Frothingham's paper. It is largely taken up with holding the doctrine and the Christian Church even of to-day responsible for every revolting opinion and expression that have been held and published since the Christian era, and in assuming, with a characteristic air of superior knowledge, that the teachings of Jesus are simply the utterance of an older "Persian dualism"—"of the same stuff with the original formation, from which it is a fragment." He does not believe in Christianity, because it did not originate in the nineteenth century, and he is not received as its favorite prophet!

The very Rev. Thomas S. Preston, of the Roman Catholic Church, heartily accepts the doctrine, not because it is in the Bible, but because the Church from the beginning has constantly taught it. The Church, not the Bible, is the final court of appeal. This position he sustains by numerous citations from the Christian and Roman Catholic fa-

thers. He believes in the most literal and material form of future retribution, and holds to it without a proviso.

We have already referred to the paper of Rev. Dr. Bellows. It is written in admirable temper, spending too much time, perhaps, in intimating that orthodoxy is softening and taking on more inviting robes. He accepts Dr. Porter's ethical arguments, except that he esteems the present state to "be disciplinary and not probational," but hopes, as God is love, and infinitely disposed to do everything to save His creatures, that He will, without violating personal freedom, or injuring moral law, or bringing a reproach upon divine holiness, find some process by which all souls, in all worlds, will be recovered from moral ruin and wretchedness.

The accomplished and thoughtful Dr. William R. Williams, of the Baptist Church, founds his able and forcible argument for endless retribution upon God's great remedial processes to restore, enlighten and guide the conscience. Except men are converted, Christ pronounces their admission into the heavenly kingdom impossible. Our Lord, the great embodiment of the divine plan of pardon, is most unqualifiedly and sweeping in His denunciation of eternal punishment upon the voluntarily impenitent. The language of Jesus Christ in reference to future punishment is quite fully and impressively discussed.

Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, of the Universalist Church, opens with a long review of the ancient Orthodox theology upon "the last things," severely criticizes Mr. Cook's irreversible law of the persistence of sin, and closes with the familiar assurance, that good will ultimately triumph over evil, that the seed of the woman will destroy the power of the devil, that Christ will draw all men unto Himself, and that, ultimately, sin and death being destroyed, the kingdom will be delivered up to the Father, that God may be all in all. The paper is temperately and ably written, but Dr. Porter takes his foundations out of its reasoning in his concluding summing-up. The president's special work, in this final paper, is to show that the doctrine of eternal punishment is not offensive to the moral reason, so as to require us either to deny that Christ taught it, and that if He did, Christianity could not have come from God. This last paper is specially impressive. The writer shows that all that can be said of the character of God, if He permits sin to continue to exist, and to call down upon itself endless punishment hereafter, can be, with just as much truth, affirmed of Him, in permitting sin, with all its moral consequences, to enter and continue in our world. He then very convincingly shows that the influence of the remedial plan has been more wisely extended than many suppose, and that no one will be finally lost whose own moral nature will not entirely accord with the justice of the Divine retribution; and that the most highly figurative Orthodox utterances of the agonies of the lost, are not more terrible than pictures drawn by even such passionate protestants as Mr. W. R. Greg, against Christian theologians, of the possible retributions and purgatorial sufferings of the life beyond the veil.

These papers will make a strong impression, especially as coming upon the pages of this venerable secular magazine, and having the prestige of such names. We are sorry that Dr. W. F. Warren, who was invited, could not find time, in his multiplied engagements, to join this remarkable symposium. At the same time, the *New Englander* for March and April has three contributions to this discussion. Professor George P. Fisher gives a full and carefully-prepared sketch of the history of the doctrine of future punishment, avoiding, evidently with no little self-constraint, controversy, and setting clearly before the readers the best thought of Christian minds, from Christ's day down to the present, upon this serious theme. This paper is followed by one from Rev. James M. Whiton, Ph. D., of Williston Seminary, author of the well-known tract, "Is Eternal Punishment Endless?" In the writer seeks to show that a fair interpretation of the New Testament will disclose the truths, that Christ does not teach that future punishment will end in purification and restoration, or in immediate extinction of being, nor that punishment will be endless; but, by inference, that this punishment will ultimately result in the utter destruction of the finally impenitent.

Following it, is, by far, one of the best Biblical arguments, by Prof. W. S. Tyler, D. D., that we have read, showing the teaching of Christ respecting the duration of future punishment. It is remarkably frank, sincere, calm, and very conclusive. It covers the whole question as involving the general teaching of the New Testament, the interpretation of the terms used by our Lord, and the failure of the theories of annihilation and restoration to meet the full requisition of the clear revelations of God's Word.

Never was this doctrine of the extreme hour and its solemn issues set forth in such multifarious aspects, in a more judicial temper, and with such clear demonstrations, from man's moral nature and God's revealed character and Word, of the substantial correctness of the prevailing belief of the Church in the future states of the penitent and impenitent, as in these two leading periodicals.

We have received the first number of "The Kirograph and Stenographer," a quarterly devoted to reform in orthography, chirography, stenography, etc. It is published by J. B. & E. G. Smith, Amherst, Mass.

## LETTER FROM LONDON.

I have several times written you from this greatest city of the world; but however often visited, it is ever wonderful. At this time it is wonderful for one of its renowned fogs, which must be seen to be understood. Like the frogs of Egypt, "it comes up into thy house and into thy bed-chamber, and upon thy bed, and into the house of thy servants and upon thy people, and into thine ovens and into thy kneading-troughs." It fills your eyes and your throat, and even in church you can scarcely distinguish your friends. Across the street you cannot tell if there are houses, or trees, or fields. The lamps look like balls of red-hot iron, and seem to give no light. Day is almost turned into night, and night is beyond description. You gasp as you swallow the moist smoke, and wonder how anybody can live here; and yet London is one of the healthiest cities in the world. It is well-drained, well-watered and well-governed. It is a puzzle how these three or four millions of people can live, obtain food and comforts, and escape sweeping pestilences. Its extent is enormous; its streets and buildings range from magnificence to squalor; its camps and omnibuses and underground railroad make distances easy to master; and, take it all in all, it is the city of cities. In wealth, science, charities, and perhaps in poverty, ignorance and crime, it is the centre of the world. All extremes meet here, as they must in any great city this side the New Jerusalem. In that city, but in no other, is everything bright and fair.

Opposite my window is the British Museum, which some expect to master in an hour, but which needs to be taken section by section, in order to secure anything like an acquaintance with its vast library, its antiquities, its curiosities from every land, its birds and beasts, its minerals and shells, its jewels and uncounted treasures, and requires at least a week. See this, and you are content to die, as far as detailed investigations of other museums are concerned, for most others are but imitations of this.

The South Kensington Museum, at the West End, is of a different type. It abounds in the rich collections of porcelain, gold and silver ornaments, paintings and carvings, ancient and modern, and to a large extent loaned by the wealthy. Just now the great attraction is the collection of Dr. Schliemann, who has unearthed old Troy and brought bottles, jars, vases, gold ornaments and silver treasures to the light. How he found them, and where, what they are, and whose they were, he tells with great interest in his book. Some have doubted and sneered, but the greatest of Greek scholars are satisfied that they come from a date beyond the Christian era; and though it is often said, "Troy was," we look upon these recovered treasures, and say, "A portion, at least, of her former possessions are."

Near by, stands the Albert Memorial, which a grateful people have erected to the memory and lasting honor of the best of princes. He was a foreigner, whom the queen selected as her consort, but by his courtesy and wisdom, his love of art, and his genuine manhood and morality, he gained a place equal to the most renowned of England's royal group; and this most magnificent of all British monuments but speaks the estimation in which he was held. It stands just in the Park at Kensington, and in marble and gold, in sculptured emblems of art and commerce, and almost every conceivable representation of a nation's glory, it points to Prince Albert's virtues and accomplishments.

Another famous place of exhibition is Madame Tussaud's collection of wax figures. A lady who recently arrived from America, told me that she asked an English lady on board the steamer, what were the attractive places to visit in London, and she replied that she knew of none but Madame Tussaud's. This is the estimation in which many hold this place. Imagine a building larger than Faneuil Hall, completely filled with groups of royal families, and distinguished personages of the past and present. Nearly all the crowned heads, the princes, the statesmen, and scholars of Europe, with a few men of note from America, are here produced, life-size, in wax. They are robed in court dresses of the richest style, or in such dress as is appropriate to their condition in life, and are mostly represented as if in conversation. The effect is such as to impress visitors with the idea that all is real, and at first, one hardly dares to speak lest he disturb the company. Among those represented as Americans are Washington, Lincoln, Franklin, Gen. Grant and Henry Ward Beecher. These figures appear to the best advantage by gaslight, and an evening is most agreeably spent in studying the faces and costumes. In an adjoining room, called the "chamber of horrors," are collected the assassins and eminent criminals of this and other lands. Few desire to visit this chamber a second time, but many go often to the chief hall, and consider it one of the great attractions of the city. The collection was commenced many years ago by Madame Tussaud, a French lady. She is now dead, and is represented in the collection of figures, and the business is carried on by her sons. Such is the enterprise of the proprietors, that any person who becomes suddenly eminent, either for good or evil, is in a very short space of time, added to the list.

In addition to these different collections, the national gallery of paintings requires a day to give anything like proper attention to artists of the English school. The recent additions to the building give ample space for the col-

lection, and neck, eyes and limbs are weary long before the inspection is concluded. The paintings of Turner are mostly confined to one large room, and form the most attractive collection of all. They are priceless, and Englishmen are justly proud of these achievements in art. There is a hazy, dreamy touch given to his works, that no other artist has attained, and, like the paintings of Murillo and others, they need only to be seen in order to identify them.

We leave the halls where the wonders of antiquity, art and beauty are congregated, and stroll into the streets of London for a change. In almost every public thoroughfare and by-way, the visitor, who has read English history, comes in contact with places full of interest. Yesterday we wandered down the short, narrow Craven Street, and saw, upon an unpretentious house, a stone bearing the inscription: "In this house lived Benjamin Franklin, the American statesman and philosopher." In a narrow alley by Temple Bar we saw the Mitre Tavern, where Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith and others were accustomed to meet and chat and drink their tea. Close by, a slab marks the grave of poor Goldsmith, and a court is named for the witty Charles Lamb.

We go through Broad street and see the house where Milton was born, and often find, in the most unexpected places, spots made memorable forever by some historic character or incident. Most of these relics are cherished sacredly by the English people, but one after another has to give way before the march of improvement. Wren's Temple Bar has for generations been a nuisance, obstructing the seething tide of traffic through the Strand. Its removal was long discussed, but often vetoed, till at last it gave signs of falling. It was then propped up for awhile with timber, and was an eye-sore to all beholders. At last, the heavy, ugly-shaped old arch was doomed, and is now demolished. To soothe the sorrows of its friends, the mighty mass of stones of which it was built, were all numbered, and the promise given that it should be rebuilt in some public place. But it is doubtful if it ever rises again.

From respectable streets and historic spots, we walk through Saint Giles, the Seven Dials, Chancery Lane, and other places, which have been made familiar to all the readers of Dickens' works, and think of Fagin, Oliver Twist, Barnaby Rudge, Little Nell and the thousand and one steeped in crime, with here and there one that sustained and glorified virtue, like diamonds untarnished amid the vilest surroundings. The Police Report for 1872 states "during the past ten years there were built in the metropolitan police district 150,000 houses, and the additional length of streets is 635 miles. During the past year the police have had to extend their guardianship over 226 new streets and two new squares, representing a total length of thirty-eight and one half miles." Thus London, already so extended and so populous, is continually spreading, and we can but wonder whereunto it will grow.

London, Feb. 9.

J. B. GOULD.

## Editorial Items.

Miss Frances Power Cobbe, as a theological writer and the most appreciative disciple of Theodore Parker, is not at all to our taste. Her "Broken Lights," for instance, is little comfort or inspiration; but as a student in social science, her contributions are always thoughtful and marked by excellent sense. We commend her to our old readers, and to their masculine readers also. Its title is a little peculiar—"The Little Health of Ladies." What kind of health can that be? The writer does not mean exactly that ladies have only a little of it in quantity or quality, but rather refers to that condition of invalidism into which many of them fall during a portion, at least, of their lives. She slowly holds that it ought not to be considered a necessary condition of the sex under any of its natural relations; that woman should be fully educated, meet all the responsibilities of a wife and mother, and the active relations of social and intellectual life, without breaking down and becoming a burden to herself, unable to care properly for her children and home, and simply an object of pitiful solicitude to others and a subject of sharp personal sufferings and of premature death herself. She does not believe the great Maker of us all intended any such unhappy state of things, and she finds a confirmation of her opinion in the fact that this invalid life is not found so much among the exposed and poorly-provided-for women, as in the very classes who providentially are saved from the pressures of physical want and exposure to evil elements. She finds the causes of this invalid condition in inherited feeble constitutions, in neglecting their physical health, and tramping upon its laws; an evil that their male friends are defended from by their regular out-door business employment, and necessarily regular habits. If she does not think of herself, and care for herself, no one will care for her; while the woman is alive at once to any mark of over-work or indulgence on the part of the man she loves. She finds another occasion in the womanly shrinking from robust exercise and out-door services. She grows earnest when she approaches the subject of dress, and gives it ample discussion in all its relations, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. She criticizes the most wearisome, fashionable customs of home employment—knitting, netting, crocheting, and working all manner of protracted ornamental fancies. She does not forget to intemperately the lack of consideration and sweet temper, and thoughtful attention on the part of husbands and fathers, may be a large occasion of both chronic headaches and heartaches. We commend the whole sensible article to our intelligent readers. By disseminating such truths, both woman and her natural friend and defender may be greatly benefited. The article has been reprinted in the February supplement of the *Popular Science Monthly*.

We called attention last week to the fact that D. Lothrop & Co. will soon issue, in a neat 16mo volume, Rev. Dr. Dorchester's lectures on the Concessions of "Liberalism" to Orthodoxy. The themes treated in these papers are the three vital doctrines of evangelical theology—the Deity of Christ, the Atonement, and the endless punishment of the wicked. The faculty and students of the School of Theology of the Boston University, before whom they were delivered, passed resolutions of thanks, and requested their publication. The former say: "For the extensive research shown by him, as well as the skillful presentation of the three cardinal topics, he is worthy of all commendation. We think these lectures should be repeated before other schools of theology, and better yet, be given to the large public, by an immediate publication." Rev. Heman Lincoln, D. D., of the Newton Theological Seminary, who has thoroughly examined the work, says: "The conception of the work is a happy one; the analysis of the subjects comprehensive and clear; the concessions pertinent and noteworthy; and wide enough in the range of authors quoted to give them great cogency. I think the plan and execution alike admirable, and that its publication will be a valuable help to the defenders of evangelical religion at the present time. It ought to command a good sale."

From the Leonard 41 Barclay Street, New York, January number (American Edinburgh Review) chiefly substantial, and a tantamount of the day, are, pers, Harvey and Caspary, Indochina, Correspondence, ner, Tilius, third volume, Prince Consort, Stanley's the Future of Africa, the Russia, Dr. Schliemann's Coming (Rev) Conclude, Prospects of the Liberal, allude, editorially, to some.

We heard, with sincere death of Mrs. Ellen Hubbs Hon. Rufus S. Frost, of C was a lady of great strength character; interested in a tion agencies for the be the periled, and the negle a remarkably intelligent circle of children, who had maturity and are exhibit their excellent culture a will be a great source of beauty, and sustained by those that are now bereav richly bestowed upon the

The General Theological Street, Boston, by a new privileges at his [illegible] to the students, Sunday-school, and teachers for \$1 per year, for \$2 a year. If both \$3 to the former, \$5 to the 11,000 volumes in the libr taken to any distance, daily.

The Directors of the In the city of Lawrence, Mass. H. G. Herrick, who is a truly Christian enterpriser, their fourth annual report, boys in the institution, ex unpromising houses. He stunted, trained, and sent a good proportion of a dence, after their discharge of the school.

The National Tempera the address by Rev. C. T. editor of the Methodist C of delivered in Chicago, insti ing the question of Bib the Bible gives no sanction toxicating wines as a bev many authorities, to spec speaks of two kinds of w and untempered. He sa that the strictest abstine the curse of the nation, argument is urged with made a strong impression delivery. Price ten cents.

A correspondent from T Rev. G. S. Gil., of the dropped dead Feb. 21. He in 1841. He came from possessed many slaves, when they were popu He was a man of great m preacher, having a mild and well-stored with vari eratures. His Presiding B his quarterly meeting, b neral sermon instead."

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The Catholic Review out, as a supplement, a of Pope Leo XIII. In rect, the new Catholic ch manding presence, with high forehead, and with strength and decision. Review picture is entitled "Lord!" What more re be used if addressed to himself? An angel would tion from a mortal, but man has no hesitation to ship from the hands of h

From the Leonard 41 Barclay Street, New January number (Ameri Edinburgh Review) chiefly substantial, and a tantamount of the day, are, pers, Harvey and Caspary, Indochina, Correspondence, ner, Tilius, third volume, Prince Consort, Stanley's the Future of Africa, the Russia, Dr. Schliemann's Coming (Rev) Conclude, Prospects of the Liberal, allude, editorially, to some.

We heard, with sincere death of Mrs. Ellen Hubbs Hon. Rufus S. Frost, of C was a lady of great strength character; interested in a tion agencies for the be the periled, and the negle a remarkably intelligent circle of children, who had maturity and are exhibit their excellent culture a will be a great source of beauty, and sustained by those that are now bereav richly bestowed upon the

The General Theological Street, Boston, by a new privileges at his [illegible] to the students, Sunday-school, and teachers for \$1 per year, for \$2 a year. If both \$3 to the former, \$5 to the 11,000 volumes in the libr taken to any distance, daily.

The Directors of the In the city of Lawrence, Mass. H. G. Herrick, who is a truly Christian enterpriser, their fourth annual report, boys in the institution, ex unpromising houses. He stunted, trained, and sent a good proportion of a dence, after their discharge of the school.

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of Bishop Harris in his episcopal tour around the  
world, the author had excellent opportunities for  
studying the habits and social condition of the peo-  
ple concerning whom he writes. His abilities  
equaled his opportunity; with keen discernment  
he has noted the treatment of Eastern women from  
birth to death; and with excellent judgment and  
charming deference to the wishes of readers who  
look for realities, he refrains from theorizing, moni-  
toring, or romancing concerning the Flower  
Lands and their peculiar people, leaving it for the

Interest of this to whom this revelation will be light pointing the way to God's work and showing the needs of His people.

This elegant book contains about five hundred pages of reading matter, and is profusely illustrated. Those interested in the religious, intellectual, and social condition of the women of Japan, China, India, Egypt, Syria and Turkey should read it. All that is noteworthy in the existence of an Oriental woman, from her birth to her funeral, is here set forth in prose and picture. The American woman who reads this volume will be better satisfied with her situation ever afterward, and more grateful withal.— *Western Methodist*.

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THE WEEK.

DAILY RECORD OF LEADING EVENTS.

Tuesday.

Arrival of the Grand Duke Nicholas at San Stefano to sign the peace protocol. — General Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, sentenced to two years' imprisonment. — Five new bills for free coinage of silver presented in the House. — Committee on Indian Affairs reports in favor of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. — The indicted officers of the State Savings Bank, at Trenton, N. J., sentenced to imprisonment for terms of different length.

Wednesday.

Turkey still reluctant to sign the articles of peace. — Alanson W. Board nominated as Collector of Boston. — Mr. Ferry elected president pro tem. of the Senate. — The Constitution sent from Philadelphia with exhibits for the Paris Exposition. — In Cabinet meeting the President declares that he will veto the silver bill. — Secretary McCarty and Thompson dissent. — Secretary Sherman undecided. — Gen. Butler in the House, advocates the issue of irredeemable paper as the money of the country. — Burning of a house in Tsing Tsun, China, with 3,000 families-stricken refugees, reported.

Thursday.

The European situation still critical. — Warlike preparations continue in England. — Kaiser appointed to the chief command of the British forces, with Sir Garnet Wolsey as Chief of Staff. — Governor Holliday vetoes the repudiation bill passed by the Virginia legislature. — The death of "Father Secchi," the famous Italian astronomer, announced. — Terrible disasters by flood in the Sacramento Valley. — The California legislature passes a relief bill of \$25,000 for the sufferers.

Friday.

The silver bill vetoed by the President; the bill passed, over his veto, by a vote in the House of 190 to 73, and in the Senate by a vote of 46 to 19.

Saturday.

The Fortieth issue of the Standard, all men-of-war of whatever nationality from the Sea of Marmora. — The Cabinet take prompt action to carry out the provisions of the silver bill. — The public debt decreases in February reported to be \$2,500,000. — Death of Ex-Senator B. F. Wade, at the age of 73, reported. — The number of failures in New York City during February, announced to be 67, with total liabilities of \$2,538,598.

Monday.

The signing of the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey announced. — Pope Leo crowned in the Sistine chapel, with imposing ceremonies.

Tuesday.

The danger of English or Austrian intervention in the great struggle in Europe has been happily averted by the final submission of the Turks to the Russian conditions and the signing of the treaty of peace. The tidings were telegraphed to St. Petersburg on the 3d, and caused great rejoicings. The precise terms of settlement are not yet known, as we go to press; but it is believed that the war indemnity has been reduced to sixty millions of dollars, and that Russia has abandoned her claim on the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributaries.

Wednesday.

In the death of Benjamin Franklin Wade, on Saturday last, at Jefferson, O., this country has lost one of its most noted public servants. He was born in Feeding Hills in this State in 1809, and resided in the State in 1828, and shortly after a law partner with Joshua Giddings in Ashtabula, Ohio. He early took a decided stand in the slavery question, and in 1852, in the United States Senate, voted with five other senators to repeal the fugitive slave law. Throughout the war he was an uncompromising advocate for its vigorous prosecution. When the assassination of Mr. Lincoln made Mr. Johnson president, Mr. Wade was elected president pro tem. of the Senate. He was succeeded in the Senate by Judge Thurman in 1869, was appointed commissioner to Santo Domingo in 1871 by President Grant, and in 1872 became attorney of the Northern Pacific Railroad, a position which he held until the close of his life. His last public appearance was at the Cincinnati Convention in 1876. Few men have shown a more inflexible devotion to great conservative principles, or exhibited a more strong type of patriotism than the departed ex-senator.

Thursday.

For a generation past the name of John Ruskin, who died on Saturday last, has been a household word among all English-speaking people as an art critic and author. He was born in London in 1819, and was educated at the University of Oxford. His defense of Turner, some thirty-five years ago, and of the modern English school of landscape painting, first brought his name into public notice. Since that time he has been a voluminous writer, and his works have been extensively republished in this country. The best known, perhaps, are his "Modern Painters," "Seven Lamps of Architecture," and "Stones of Venice." It is the title of "Purs Clavigera" which has written for several years monthly letters to workmen. Besides his devotion to art, he has been deeply interested in social problems, and the working classes will especially regret his unexpected death.

Friday.

Gospel meetings will be commenced by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, in the Tabernacle, at Boston, on Sunday, the 10th day of March, to continue two weeks.

Saturday.

This will afford the last opportunity to hear the distinguished evangelist in this vicinity, as this will be the last time he will labor in Boston. Meetings will be held every afternoon and evening except Saturday, and arrangements will be made by railroads to enable people living on their lines to attend these meetings. It is probable that all anti-meetings will be crowded, but in anticipation of this, arrangements will be made for the benefit of people from out of town.

Sunday.

[A large amount of Church matter is in type, but is crowded over into our next paper.]

Monday.

The boys and girls will be interested in reading the advertisement of J. Jay Gould, who has at his store, No. 16 Bromfield Street, 750 fascinating and amusing articles, which can be made into Baskets, Boxes, Scrap-books, Vases, and other pretty things too numerous to mention. He sells very cheap, and will send by mail or express to all who cannot visit his attractive store.

Tuesday.

NO OPTUM — which Dr. Hall says is an ingredient of nearly all cough medicines, rendering them harmful while they sometimes check a cough — is contained in Dr. QUAIN'S COMPOUND STRECK ELIXIR, but it stops the cough, and cures by toning up the system and driving out disease.

Wednesday.

An opportunity to secure a good pipe organ, at a great sacrifice, is offered by the Pastor of the People's Church, in an advertisement in another column. He will have a Boston organist set it up and warrant it.

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